



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898.

NUMBER 46

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies,
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1- Praça 15 de Novembro - 1

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Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1826.

Reincorporated 1870.

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Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merhyr Steam Coal always in stock.

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Tugboats always ready for service.

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Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Lighters, etc., effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

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Capital paid up..... £ 750,000
Reserve fund..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

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10, Rua da Alfandega

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CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTÉVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

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Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
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Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

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Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

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BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
1887 by the Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft
in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
burg, Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 401)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 401) (Café 401)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Deutsche
Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild
Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.

and corre-
spondents.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool,
Deutsche Bank in London,
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Héme & Co., Paris
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
De Neuville & Co., Paris

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-
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Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
ing business.

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Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October 1891

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000
Realized do..... £ 900,000
Reserve fund..... £ 1,000,000

BRANCHES.

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

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London and County Banking Co., Ltd. LONDON
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. — PARIS
Banco de Portugal and agencies. — PORTUGAL
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co., — NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago. — CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF

SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

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BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

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LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

PARIS.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,
NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.

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Société Anonyme

au Capital de dix millions de francs, en paiement versé
Société

9, RUE LAFFITTE, A PARIS.

ASSURANCE GÉNÉRALE D'ORDRE VICE.
MM. les actionnaires de la Banque Française du
Brésil sont convoqués en assemblée générale ordinaire
le jeudi 12 novembre à quatre heures de relevée au
siège de la Banque rue Laffitte, N° 9 A Paris.

ORDRE DU JOUR

Rapport du conseil d'administration et des comités
des comptes.
Approbation des comptes.
Révision des dividendes.
Nominations des commissaires.
Aux termes de l'article 34 des statuts, l'assemblée
générale ordinaire se compose de tous les actionnaires
ou de leurs représentants.

MM. les actionnaires de la Banque Française du
Brésil sont convoqués en assemblée générale extraordi-
naire, qui se tiendra à l'issue de l'assemblée générale
ordinaire le jeudi 12 novembre au siège de la Banque
rue Laffitte N° 9, Paris.

ORDRE DU JOUR

Modifications aux statuts.
Aux termes de l'article 34 des statuts, l'assemblée
générale extraordinaire se compose de tous les action-
naires.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office:
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Prier Meisel & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Paris Bank, Limited,
Lazard Frères & Co.,
Henry Schneider & Co.,
Kleinwort Sons & Co.,
A. Kneller & Sons.

Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
Breitner Bank, Bremen, and branches.
Schneider & Co. Hamburg
Commerzbank, Hamburg
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg
L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg
Correspondents in all chief cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
and their correspondents.
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon
Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest for a certain time, executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists, the manufactur-
er will forward by registered mail and to
any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for £3/00, 1/2 dozen boxes for
12/600 and one dozen boxes for 20/000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE ME-
RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital: Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund..... Rs. 19,537,044\$811
Profits in suspense..... Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Deserto,
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Harding Brothers & Co. Ltd., LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris,
Commerce and Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Deposits accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares etc. and transacts every
description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Société Anonyme

au Capital de dix millions de francs, en paiement versé
Société

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ASSURANCE GÉNÉRALE D'ORDRE VICE.

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ORDRE DU JOUR

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naires.

At daylight we saw that our portico
looked full upon the front of Mount
Salak, green to the very summit with
plantations and primeval forests. Deep
down below us lay a valley of Eden,
where thousands of palm-trees were in
constant motion, their branches bending,
swaying, and fluttering as softly as
ostrich-plumes to the eye, but with a
strange, harsh, metallic rustle and
clash, different from the whispers and
sighs and cooing sounds of temperate
foliage. As stronger winds thrashed
the heavy leaves, the level of the valley
rippled and tossed in green billows
like a barley-field. There was a basket
village on the river-bank, where tropic
life went on in as plain pantomime as
in any stage presentation. At sunrise
the people came out of their fragile toy
houses, stretched their arms to the sky
and yawned, took a swim in the river,
and then gathered in the dewy shade
to eat their morning curry and rice
from their plantain-leaf plates. Then
the baskets and cooking-utensils were
held in the swift-flowing stream—such
a fastidious, ideal, adorable sort of
dish-washing!—and the little commu-
nity turned to its daily vocations.
The men went away to work, or sat
hammering and hewing with imple-
ments strangely Japanese, and held in
each instance in the Japanese way. The
women pounded and switched clothing
to and fro in the stream, and spread
it out in white and brilliant-colored
mosaics on the bank to dry. They
plaited baskets and painted sarongs,
and the happy brown children, in na-
ture's dress, rolled at play under the
cocoanut-trees, or splashed like young
frogs in and out of the stream.

While this went on below, and we
watched the dark indigo mass of Salak
turning from purple and azure to sunlit
greens in the light of early day, the
breakfast of the country was brought

to our porch: cold toast, cold meats,
eggs, fruit, tea, or the very worst coffee
in all the world—something that even
the American railway restaurant and
frontier hotel would spurn with scorn.
Java coffee, in Java, comes to one in a
stopped glass bottle or cruel, a dark-
brown fluid that might as well be
walnut catsup, old port, or New Orleans
molasses. This double extract of
coffee, made by cold filtration, is diluted
with hot water and hot milk to a
muddy, gray-brown, lukewarm drink,
that is uniformly bad in every hotel and
public place of refreshment that a tour-
ist encounters on the island. In private
houses, where the fine Arabian
berry is toasted and powdered, and the
extract made fresh each day, the morn-
ing draught is quite another fluid, and
worthy the cachet the name of Java
gives to coffee in far countries.

The famous Botanical Garden at
Buitenzorg is the great show place, the
paradise and pride of the island. The
Dutch are acknowledgedly the best
horticulturists of Europe, and with the
heat of a tropical sun, a daily shower,
and nearly a century's well-directed
efforts, they have made Buitenzorg's
garden first of its kind in the world,
despite the rival efforts of the French
at Saigon, and of the British at Singa-
pore, Ceylon, Calcutta, and Jamaica.
The governor-general's palace, greatly
enlarged from the first villa of 1744, is in
the midst of the ninety acre enclosure
reached from the main gate, near the
hotel and passer, by what is undoubt-
edly the finest avenue of trees in the
world. These graceful kamati trees,
arching 100 feet overhead in a great
green cathedral aisle, have tall, straight
trunks covered with stag-horn ferns,
bird's nest ferns, ratans, creeping palms,
blooming orchids, and every kind of
parasite and air-plant the climate
allows; and there is a fairy lake of
lotus and *Nelumbia* beside it, with
pandanus and red-stemmed *Banksia* palm
crowded in a great sheaf or bouquet on
a tiny islet. When one rides through
this green avenue in the dewy fresh-
ness of the early morning it seems as
though nature and the tropics could
do no more, until he has penetrated the
tunnels of waringen-trees, the open
avenues of royal palms, the great planta-
tion of a thousand palms, the grove of
tree ferns, and the frangipani thicket,
and has reached the knoll commanding
a view of the double summit of Gedeh
and Pangerango, vaporous blue vol-
canic heights, from one peak of which
a faint streamer of smoke perpetually
floats. There is a broad lawn at the
front of the palace, shaded with great
waringen, sausage, and candle-trees,
and trees whose branches are hidden
in a mantle of vivid-leaved bougainvillea
vines, with deer warbling and group-
ing themselves in as correct park pic-
tures as if under branches of elm or oak,
or beside the conventional ivied trunks
of the North.

It is a tropical experience to reverse
an umbrella and in a few minutes fill
it with golden-hearted white frangipani
blossoms, or to find nutmegs lying as
thick as acorns on the ground, and
break their green outer shell and see
the fine coral branches of mace envelop-
ing the dark kernel. It is a delight-
ful, too, to see mangosteens and rambutans
growing to firm bread, sausages, and
candies hanging in plenty from be-
nevolent trees, and other fruits and
strange flowers springing from a tree's
trunk instead of from its branches.
There are thick groves and regular
avenues of the waringen, a species of
Ficus, and related to the banian and
the rubber tree, a whole family whose
roots crawl above the ground, drop
from the branches and generally com-
port themselves in unconventional ways.
Bamboos grow in clumps and thickets,
ranging from the fine feathery-leaved
canes, that are really only large grasses,
up to the noble giants from Burma,
whose stems are more nearly trunks
easily soaring to a hundred feet in air
and spreading there a solid canopy of
graceful foliage. — "Java, the Garden of
the East."

AN ELOQUENT COMPARISON.

In an extended examination of the Uruguayan budget, which has been running through several numbers, the *Montevideo Times* of October 30th calls attention to the following comparison of the costs of government in the United States and Uruguay:

"Since writing our last, there has fallen into our hands a copy of the Statistical Abstract of the United States, which enables us to make some interesting and rather startling comparisons."

The population of the United States on June 1st last was estimated at 72,897,000. The population of Uruguay is under 850,000. The public debt of the United States is some 999 millions of dollars, or say \$13.63 per capita as 999 millions of the debt bears no interest. The debt of Uruguay is 103 1/2 million dollars, or say \$12.19 per capita, and the interest charge is \$6.34 per capita. A resident in Uruguay has to pay more than thirteen times more interest on public debt than a resident in the United States.

The customs revenue of the United States in 1897 was 176 1/2 million dollars, or about \$2.43 per capita. That of Uruguay (we take the estimate for the current budget) is 10 million dollars, say \$11.76 per capita. The United States are frequently accused of carrying protectionism to an injurious excess, yet the resident in Uruguay has to pay nearly five times as much duties.

The internal revenue of the United States for 1897 was 1,26 1/2 million dollars, or \$2.01 per capita. The internal revenue of Uruguay (including under this head all revenue except the customs duties) is nearly 6 million dollars, or say \$7 per capita. The resident of Uruguay has to pay internal taxes three and a half times heavier than a resident of the United States.

The expense of collecting the 176 1/2 million dollars customs revenue of the United States is a little over 7 million dollars, or a commission of 4 1/4 % on the revenue. The expense of collecting the 10 million dollars customs revenue of Uruguay is what we showed in our article of Friday, \$601,904, representing a commission of about 6 1/4 %. This is not a very alarming difference, though, as we said previously, we believe it might be done much cheaper by simplifying the system.

The expense of collecting the internal revenue of the United States of 1,26 1/2 million dollars, is 3 1/2 million dollars or a commission of 2.46 %. The expense of collecting the internal revenue of Uruguay is \$231,420, but as this only applies to some 4 millions dollars of revenue, the remainder accruing from other sources, the commission is about 17 1/4 %, or more than seven times greater than in the United States. This shows something radically wrong. Collecting machinery which consumes 17 1/4 % of the income collected is certainly to be regarded with suspicion.

We now turn to some other items, and tabulate them as follows.

	U. States.	Uruguay.
Legislative.....	.13	.40
Executive.....	.003	.08
Foreign Affairs.....	.03	.15
Finance.....	1.12	9.51
War & Navy.....	1.18	2.26
Interior.....	2.24	4.45
Justice.....	.094	.47

Under the head of finance there is included the debt interest, and under that of interior the pension lists. The distribution of offices is not precisely the same in the two countries, but the difference in the figures is remarkable, especially when we remember the equally great difference in efficiency.

Finally, the entire administrative expenditure of the United States, including interests and pensions, that is to say the entire disbursement authorized by the budget, amounts to \$18.80 per capita.

It therefore costs three times as much to be so inefficiently governed in Uruguay as it costs to be well governed in the United States.

The above figures will give our readers quite enough to think over for one day, so we defer further remarks for the present. In our next article we propose to make some comments on the war expenses.

TRAMWAY REGULATIONS.

The municipality of Montevideo has adopted new regulations for the tramway service of that city, some of which are considered to be decided improvements on the preceding regulations. We take a summary of principal clauses from the *Montevideo Times*.

Every car must be swept and dusted on being put into service, and must be washed and disinfected at least twice a week. Wooden lattices must be employed in the floors of the closed cars. Closed cars must have ventilators and open cars must be built with windows and persiennes in front. The tariff, number of passengers that may be carried, and a copy of the regulations must be conspicuously posted in every car.

It is forbidden to stop the cars at the street crossings or on inclines.

The guards are authorized to call the assistance of the police in the case of passengers who insist on mounting a car that is full.

The capacity of the closed cars is measured by the number of windows, according to the following scale: 8 windows, 20 passengers; 7 windows, 18 passengers; 6 windows 16, and 5 windows 12. In the open cars four passengers are allowed on each bench. Four passengers are allowed on the back foot-board of open cars, and two on closed cars, but only

when the seats are full. Passengers are forbidden to ascend or descend by the front steps. Smoking is forbidden in closed cars. (A rule might very advantageously have been introduced, and would have been welcomed by many travellers, especially ladies, forbidding smoking on the two or three front benches of open cars). The drivers are forbidden to smoke in open cars, and the guards in any cars. When a car is full, a board must be shown with the word "complete." The cars must carry boards indicating their route by day, and must show the same by colored lights at night.

CRASHLEY & CO.
67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Champagne d'Arques and Montferand in barrels ready for bottling.

WILLIAM SMITH.
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.

The best material used and all work guaranteed

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro
RIO DE JANEIRO

CAUTION
Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.Jeye's Disinfectants are
the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at
23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

NATIONAL FURNITURE

for drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. CARPETS, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond competition. A visit should be made to the house.

DOUX & FERREIRA,
Rua dos Ourives No. 49.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to participate their children with please communicate with the Directors.

MISS LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

WANTED.
Party to represent as here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Fruit Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. CORRIE & Co.,
Rochester, New York
United States of America

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse-power and the other of a horse-power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

WANTED.
Volumen 1 and 2 of "1. Or a Minas-Geraes, Brasil, e a sua historia." Apply, Crashley & Co. 67 Ouvidor, Rio, RJ.

SITUATION WANTED.
By correspondent clerk, fluent in English, Portuguese, French, is used to office work, etc. Highest references. Write to R. C. No objections in leaving Rio. Rua do Ouvidor, 35, loja.

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of an perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition.

Examples can be seen and examined at his office. Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:
KOTUNIA Raphael - who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.
LAST-BARRETO - information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last, who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1904 at Rua, Cidade de Aracaju, Minas Geraes, and afterwards at S. Maria de S. Paulo, Minas Geraes, and at Belo Horizonte, S. Paulo.
Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Tincture of Nectandra Anana against the disgusting seasickness and all the other ailments and complaints of the sea and land. So well known are the properties of this Tincture, that it is a great relief to all who are afflicted with it in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without purchasing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote me as follows: "My wife, Mr. W. W., to whom I recommended the Tincture of Nectandra Anana, informs me that his sister has written him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on her voyage."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Brumai had written me as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Thule*: "A case of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Anana, 20. In 20 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastric trouble, indigestion, and all the other ailments of the sea, were also cured by the use of the Tincture of Nectandra Anana, which was administered in the form of a capsule."

A. A. attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; he was treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Anana, 20. The result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastric trouble, indigestion, and all the other ailments of the sea, were also cured by the use of the Tincture of Nectandra Anana, which was administered in the form of a capsule."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that the Tincture of Nectandra Anana can be easily employed with sure effect.

On the 17th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manco, wrote me as follows: "I certify that the Tincture of Nectandra Anana, which I have had occasion to use in the Tincture of Nectandra Anana of Antioch against cases of seasickness, and which I have used with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 17th, 1898, Dr. Henrique Manco.

On the 17th August, 1898, Sr. Laconal wrote me as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1898, Sr. J. B. de Almeida. "According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you today the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so much troubled with the effects of the Tincture of Nectandra Anana against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of a well-known person without any hope of obtaining a good result. Her case has never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant, - R. A. Almeida.

Also Richardson's letter says: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Anana as a remedy for sea sickness. I used it on my voyage and found it most efficacious."

R. Richardson.

On the 15th October, 1898, Dr. Pires Leite wrote me as follows:

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1898. - My good friend Almeida. - For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Anana on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage. I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the breeze and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Rio de Janeiro to the city of Bahia, and after our travelling to Bahia do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes. I have used it on my family and it has relieved many of my friends. Yours very truly, - Dr. P. Leite.

N. B. - The proprietors of the Tincture of Nectandra Anana have issued a prospectus in three languages - PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH - to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depot in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 71 (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre Tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 20 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the bay, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill and entirely out of reach of fever and malarial air. It is therefore a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and army arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and large lawns.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling

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We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to -

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
150 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAÇA FERREIRA VIANNA
(Catete)
Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the electric tramway, and has a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm bath, drinking water filtered by the latest system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Passengers also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo, in a large and most attractive building, and has taken the following steps:

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with ample, for all central points of the city, passing the door. It has a large and beautiful garden, and is well furnished with comfortable beds and well appointed bath-rooms.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be left undone. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room open as on the main floor overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE ELECTRIC TRAMWAY

SANTA THERESA HILL,
Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,
Telephone No. 5

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramway line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carmo) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Fresh air, temperate heating and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNANDINO MENTGES,
ANSELMO 32, Telephone 20

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths, good attention and cooking wines of the best quality, prices moderate.

AS

DUNLOP TYRES

revolutionised cycling conditions in Europe by their introduction in 1888, so

are transforming cycling in hot countries, by successfully resisting heat and moisture, obstacles hitherto standing in the way of enjoyable wheeling.

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Specially made for tropical cycling

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We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to -

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
150 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.



TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Nov. 7.—Official information received from Pekin says that 20 sailors have been hanged for the protection of the American legation there.

A telegram from San Francisco says that 600 (?) bushels of wheat were sent from there to Manila at the expense of the government. The general exportation from that port in the present year amounted to 6,750,000 bushels of wheat at the lowest prices on record.

A gas explosion took place in the supreme court doing an immensity of damage, which was at first estimated to amount to a loss of a million dollars, but was afterwards found not to exceed a quarter of that sum.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* in an article on the antecedents and consequences of the late war makes a violent attack on the American demands.

Nov. 10.—It is now definitely known that Col. Theodore Roosevelt (late of the Rough Riders in Santiago de Cuba) has been chosen governor of the state of New York by an immense majority over Justice Augustus Van Wyck, the democratic candidate.

The first detachment of the army of occupation in Cuba is destined to leave for Havana to-morrow, the 15th inst.

A Spanish paper, *El Aboador Universal* at Havana, has been suppressed and its editors imprisoned for gross insults to the Americans.

The body of Col. Vanezy, which was found on the battlefield of El Caney was yesterday buried with the highest military honors in Santiago.

Nov. 10.—The American peace commissioners have categorically demanded the cession of the Philippine islands from Spain. Amongst other reasons they advance the necessity of this concession in lieu of a war indemnification which is calculated at \$8,500,000. It is hoped that Spain will accept this compromise rather than suffer a renewal of hostilities.

The news that the German Emperor will call at Cadiz on his return from the Holy Land has been unfavorably received.

Great Britain.

Nov. 7.—The tone of the English press towards France over the Fashoda evacuation is of the most conciliatory nature. Great Britain desires to be on terms of friendship with France, and attaches no degradation to its national honor for having evacuated a wholly untenable position.

Sir E. J. Reed (ex naval instructor and high authority on the British fleet) said that in his present condition for war, it would be criminal on the part of Great Britain to go to war with France, whose ships of war would be either captured or destroyed in a brief space of time. (His opinion had already been forcibly anticipated by M. M. Paul de Cassagnac and Yves Guyot—who are certainly not Liverpool to *la République*, *Albion*, or *le bien nommé*.) As our light and bright contemporary the *Kenne Franco-Britannique* says in its Anglophobia.

Nov. 8.—The death is announced of Mr. George Foster, the venerable Court Law repealer and contriver of Cobden and Bright.

Sirdar Kitchener has contracted for 60 bridges for the new Sudan railway.

The rumor is current that the Khudifa has surrendered and is on his way to Khartoum.

Five musketeers convicted of murder, arson and pillage in Canea were executed there to-day.

The admirals have notified the Turkish pashas in Crete that they must leave the island before the 18th inst. and lower their flag.

The new viceroy of India at a farewell banquet in London said that though British domination in India was kept and maintained by the sword, most people overlooked the fact that two-thirds of it was made of native metal.

The *Full Mail Gazette* says:—We, the French, because we know the truth, and even though they do not know us, we do not like them the less on that account.

The *Daily News* dealing with the question of socialism says that Italy makes a mistake in confounding anarchism with socialism. The socialists recently imprisoned in Italy are merely men impregnated with the ideas of Cobden, and to put them in prison is to recall the worst days of Bourbon rule in Naples.

England, adds the article, will never refuse shelter to such political refugees as those.

The *Westminster Gazette* points out the incongruity of bellicose preparations at a time when proposals of peace and universal disarmament are being made by Russia.

News from Canea tells that the Turkish troops going slowly about the evacuation of Crete, Admiral Noel surrounded them and enforced their immediate departure by this strong step he was effectively aided by the Russian admiral, Col. Cherskide now demands a general disarmament of the Christians.

Major Marchand has written a letter of thanks to Col. Greffulher for all the attention shown him by British officers.

An English subject has been taken prisoner by the Spanish corvette *Albatros*, the British consul, Mr. Jerome, demanded his immediate surrender, and refused to give the captain-general's palace until the prisoner was given up. The prisoner, Mr. Britten, was given up after much consultation.

Nov. 10.—Replying to the toast of Her Majesty's ministers at Cobham, Lord Salisbury said that the British government had accepted the invitation to the conference against anarchists, as it was due for civilization to wipe out the disgrace incurred by the assassination of the Empress of Austria.

Speaking of the European concert, he likened it to a steam roller which made smooth the paths of civilization. After praising the deeds of General Lockhart on the Indian frontiers, he dealt with those of Admiral Noel in Crete and denied that Great Britain desired its annexation. He also denied any present idea of a definite protectorate over Egypt, but remarked that as the battle of Tel-el-Kebir had a great influence on Anglo-Egyptian policy it was also possible that the victory of Sirdar Kitchener in Omdurman would also have its effect. Referring to Fashoda, he told his hearers that at one time it seemed highly probable that war was not far distant, but thanks to the common sense of the French government the storm that threatened Europe had passed over without breaking. The attitude of the two nations had made it necessary to put the country in a state of preparation for war, and the present high standard of readiness would be preserved. If war unfortunately broke out then the policy of the government now announced would naturally undergo a change.

Great Britain would be represented at the disarmament convention to be held at the instigation of the Czar, but while he applauded the idea, he had little hopes of any tangible success. The entrance of the United States into Asiatic politics as a colonizing power, while it had his sympathy, was in itself a predisposing cause of European trouble. So also was the deranging condition of several powers, which excited their neighbors to get a good share of the spoil in case of partition. Great Britain is a maritime and colonial nation, but while availing of her maritime strength and island position, she is also prepared to defend her frontiers on land.

In the procession of the Lord Mayor's show on the 9th, there were three allegorical cars representing respectively the national prosperity, the victories in Africa and the Anglo-American alliance. The last named was everywhere hailed with the greatest enthusiasm.

London and Canada celebrated the Prince of Wales' birthday on the 9th, by adopting penny postage throughout the British empire.

A squadron of the United States fleet is likely expected in Portsmouth harbor.

Nov. 11.—The German Emperor is to land at Cartagena, according to Madrid telegrams, where naval honors will be paid him by the Spanish fleet. The yacht *Hohenlohe* is to visit Cadiz and Lisbon on her way home. The visit of the German Emperor to Spain before the peace negotiations have been concluded has been badly received in New York, and is considered as an expression of sympathy on behalf of the Spaniards which accentuates the hostile attitude of the German consul during the blockade of Manila.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the political and diplomatic agreement between the United States and Great Britain will shortly assume a definite form. An Asiatic concert composed of Great Britain, the United States and Japan is reported as ready to be made. (We said that this alliance was the most probable just five weeks ago).

France.

Nov. 7.—The French papers are making bitter recriminations against the government for having formed an unprofitable alliance with Russia, although at first the idea was received with such enthusiasm. M. Delcassé, the foreign minister, is expected to make an important declaration on this point in a few days.

Nov. 8.—The *Courier du Soir* says that Germany is willing to recognize a British protectorate over Egypt on condition of being allowed to occupy *Lebanon*.

The *Devois* case still drags its slow length along. The secret dossier said to contain the proofs against Dreyfus have been handed over to the Court of Cassation which holds its sittings on the matter with closed doors. Five of the original experts have stated in the *Matin* that the documents contained in this dossier are all subsequent to the sentence in Dreyfus.

Marchand has been given a banquet by his compatriots in Cairo, and it was a sore day for France when Fashoda was evacuated, as his intention had been to open up a road from French Africa through the hinterland to the Nile for the benefit of the French in Egypt.

Nov. 10.—It is reported that the Nigues Menelik promised the French his assistance in case they decide to attack the English in Omdurman and in the Upper Nile. (It was subsequently reported that Menelik promised no such thing. He remembers how Lord Napier got his title of Magdala in 1868, and knows well that Saiti, Dogali and Abbi Garama could not be repeated against British arms).

Admiral Fourmichon, called upon by M. Lockhart for a report on the state of the French navy, reported all fit for service.

With the exception of the radical press, all the French papers were in a favorable mood of mind. The probability of a war is now considered as dead.

M. Lockhart is making a *sermon* on his deep meat *d'Amérique*, with a view to inviting its fighting *sermon*.

Germany.

Nov. 7.—The doctors attending the Emperor William counsel him to make his return voyage entirely by sea to avoid the effects of climate.

It is officially denied by the Prince von Arenburg that the Sultan has made any gift of land to the German Emperor, and said

that the site of the house of the Blessed Virgin and St. John had to be paid for in ringing metal.

The report made by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that a secret treaty had been made by the Emperor and the Sultan for an alliance is officially denied. (It remains, however, to be seen if the German Emperor has not secured a coaling station in Asia Minor).

The Russian government has informed the Pope that it supports his Holiness against Germany in assuming the protection of Catholics in the East, which pertains solely to the French government.

Switzerland.

Nov. 10.—In the trial of Lucheni, who stabbed to death the Empress of Austria, the accused acknowledged his crime, and his intention to have murdered the King of Italy and the Duke of Orleans. He confessed premeditation of the murder and, being found guilty, the tribunal sentenced him to imprisonment for life, there being no death penalty in Switzerland.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

By transposing a comma, your printer, last week, made me appear to misquote Shakespeare. The sentence runs thus:

God rest you merry, sir—not God rest you, merry sir.

Boa Vista!

Those of your readers who may happen to be diplomats are hereby warned not to visit a certain now well known place in the Rua da Boa Vista, S. Paulo. A collection of *obras* is on view there, such as *pradally* none but a rigid pretentor of many years standing could possibly behold without emotion. There are some 300 of them in all. I hear, and I am afraid to mention the length between perpendiculars of the largest *gibba*. I hear, however, that he backs himself to swallow an entire ox, *menos* the horns, which he leaves outside for omnivores, and to show that he always leaves off when he could eat a little more—and to digest the whole arrangement inside of six weeks!

This snake exhibition has served to bring into evidence the creditable fact, with which your Rio people are probably unacquainted, that there is a Society for the Protection of Animals in this progressive city. The snakes, it seems, are full of respect for the visitors on live gibbons, poultry, and a variety, and to this matter the attention of the police has been recently called by the said society. The sympathies of the police, however, are, it would appear, on the side of the *robos*. *que é muito natural, que diabos?*—and, so far, nothing has been done to prevent this unseemly pandering to ophiolite predilections.

For my own part, I see no reason why these reptilian creatures should receive such exceptional dietary treatment. If one looks at the matter rationally, they are our guests; they, though armed, come from countries with which we are at peace; they represent large and, in certain circumstances, extremely influential communities. They are our equals in most respects, our superiors in some, and are perfectly harmless, so long as you keep out of their hands and spheres of influence. If one deny them the light and wholesome environment to which they have been accustomed in the woods and prairies, what are you going to give them in its place? Will you be less cruel than nature herself? And if you are cruel to the pigeons, how are you to avoid being cruel to the *robos*?

You, patriotic reader, when you rejoice over your beloved country's purchase of an aw-shell, warranted to kill every luckless devil who happens to find himself within a radius of 500 yards of its explosion, and yet even over the wretched *frango* as it disappears, *de cabeça para baixo*, down the maw of the braconist—are you not laying yourself open to the accusation of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel? And do not even the *gibbas*, also—especially as regards the camel?

Candidly, I see one, and only one, solution to the difficulty: You must treat these horrible creatures as you do your visitors, and send them a bang-up feed at the *Relicario Sportsman*.

Why not? It will not have been the first time the Roushcebery has been called upon to provide seats for 300 reptiles, and these *robos* are non political, and therefore comparatively harmless. If I may be allowed to make my own terms, I have no objection to preside at the feast. But I decline to sit next the *gibba*. He shall take the foot of the table, and have a Frenchman to wait on him. I will drink his health with pleasure, but I won't trust him, drunk or sober. I will have the *dor* men enough to avoid any maudlin familiarities on his part.

As the 15th is drawing near, I will also, if desired, try to form the company in a new edition of the *Partido Revolucionario Ophiolite* and endeavor, in an eloquent speech, to induce its members

to give a loyal support to Sir. —In short, a *quem mais der*. Those in favour of any motion can write their bills. In the latter case I trust the company may never be more unanimous. I shall, of course, drink nothing but soda water for a week be *breland*—but fancy being hissed at by 300 *robos*! Oh snakes!!

What has England been doing to annoy the *Patla*, the double-dated little afternoon S. Paulo paper, which by means of a very creditable telegraphic service, has succeeded in obtaining a once popular *Phario Populair*. It is down upon England, for some mysterious reason. It resuscitates its readers the other day as to there being any danger of war, by stating, in a most powerful leader, that France had the most powerful navy in the world, and her ally, Russia, the most powerful army; consequently England would never run the risk of a struggle, etc., etc.

To prove the truth of its words, it promised to publish next day *aquadro*, with full particulars regarding France's 301 and England's 195 warships.

Out came the *quadro* accordingly; and, sure enough, there were the above numbers, accompanied by the particulars in question. Accepting them as correct, then, if we proceed on the assumption that a ship is a ship and one ship is as good as another, no doubt the *Patla's* assertion regarding the superiority of the French fleet was fully made out. But if tonnage and strength of crew be taken into account, the *quadro* gives, in round numbers, the following result:

	Tons	Sailors
French ships old and new	1,000,000	80,000
In construction	1,000,000	115,000
G. Britain old and new	1,000,000	115,000
In construction	1,000,000	115,000

Difference in favor of G. Britain

Next day appears the *Nigbo*, and makes the *Patla* very angry by signifying the latter's table as incomplete, and erroneous. Well, very likely it may be and then, again, possibly it is all right. But, my eye, what are these two excellent little S. Paulo newspapers to use a vulgar expression, getting their shirts out about it for?

The episode reminds me of a much respected chestnut about two old Scotchmen who were discovered, by a mutual friend, seated opposite one another in some whiskey mill in Greenock, very drunk, and weeping copiously.

—Charles, my man, what are ye greetin' about?

—We're greetin'.

—Aye, we're greetin'.

—We're just greetin' about the Nation if I do.

For my part I consider Frenchmen, taking them all round, very nice gentlemen who are to associate with; not usually oppressively moral from alien—our point of view—but then one cannot have everything! I am sorry to say, however, that one or two Frenchmen, with whom I have a nodding acquaintance, seem to have given me the cold shoulder lately. I could not imagine why, till I remembered about Fashoda. That is it! I exclaimed. *Disse-put du menterie* (said *disse-put du menterie*). Its so said Fashoda's were not!

But I had nothing to do with the Fashoda business. Indeed I scarcely know where Fashoda is, or anything at all about it, except that I understand it is some kind of a wine place in Africa, with rather more than the usual quantity of sands, sugar huns, and military promenade peacocks, which has suddenly become Fashodah!—If all the *R. publique's* hours and all the *Republique's* minutes, plus the *Patla's* 301 ships could not keep my countrymen out of Fashoda, what could I do?

Frankly, I never interfere in such matters. I have not heard from the *Albion*; for ages, and to tell you the honest truth and I don't tell it to everybody, in strict confidence of course—

I do not care—

I do not care—

Though Egypt never by *evacuado*.

No, not till Yellow Jack

On Rio turns his back,

So I lay myself down—

The doses of smoking jelly,

And the points of death—

With a bonnet divided—

Of which knows best, Pretz or S. Pauli—

And dear old smile

Rio, by the plaguey trio

It has been most kindly about *de la*

Or, say, till Uncle Sam

Sends us an ironclad ram—

The Oregon, perhaps it's the Tex—

On some Monroe slant—

I don't care a damn

What the excuse is, so that he'll amuse us

And having strong up half our *doutado*

Sticks up the *agradito*—on the Corcoro!

NICOLAUS DEWBORF.

S. Paulo 10 Nov. 1898.

An Americanism for the Flag. (Hats off gentls.)

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock, stock conditions and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15th, 1898.

THE administration of President Prudente de Moraes expires to-day. As the first civilian executive of the republic, coming immediately after two military executives who had played important rôles in the revolution and in the organization of the new government, his position was one of unusual difficulty. The revolts of 1893 and the general disorganization of public affairs throughout the country, owing to the overthrow of the state executives and the aggressive attitude of certain classes of military men, intensified these difficulties and ended his position one of personal danger as well. When Dr. Prudente de Moraes assumed the presidency in 1894, it was generally believed that his tenure of office would be very brief. Threats were openly made that he would be deposed in a very few months, and that the military classes would not permit him to carry out his own views on certain questions. Anagnonisms had arisen through the naval revolt and the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul which it seemed impossible to harmonize. The new President was known to be a man of moderate and liberal views, and it was known that if left to himself his policy would be one of conciliation. This was bitterly opposed by the followers of his predecessor in the presidency, who favored a policy of harsh repression, and as they had the more prominent military officers on their side, it seemed certain that their wishes would prevail. The struggle between the President and these aggressive reactionary elements has lasted through the whole of the President's term of office. He has been compelled to temporize and conciliate, at times even to yield to their exactions. In some particulars his administration has been sharply censured because of his concessions to these reactionary elements, but it must be admitted that had he done otherwise serious consequences would have resulted. He has been better informed than the public, and it is but bare justice to admit that he knew when it was necessary to conciliate those who were imposing their extreme views upon his government. No one has ever questioned his patriotism and his purposes, and no one will say that he ever betrayed his country for personal gain. He has always had the respect and sympathy of the conservative classes, even at times when they have blamed him for yielding to the reactionists, and as time passes and they better understand the difficulties of his position, he will command still more of their esteem and admiration. All things considered the first civilian President of Brazil has achieved a signal success. He has not only held his place to the end, but he has accomplished things which at first were thought impossible. In some respects his administration resembles that of President Hayes, who was denounced most bitterly for the best of his acts. In our opinion, the administration of President Prudente de

Moraes will always hold a high and honorable place in Brazilian history, and the good it has done will stand out all the sharper and clearer as the years go by.

LORD Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day has been the subject of world-wide comment. The *Jornal do Commercio* with praiseworthy enterprise, which we are glad to see and bear testimony to, had 298 words telegraphed out which were capably expanded to 717 words, which speaks well for the telegraphing correspondent and better still for its telegraphic editor. It was a journalistic feat which any South American paper might well be proud of, and heaves a faithful kudos for as we can judge, of the gist of what Lord Salisbury said. The temptation to expand unduly was well and skillfully resisted.

The November issue of *The Church Echo* contains a statement which demands correction. It was designed to correct our report of the Hospital meeting in that part relating to the presence of two non-subscribers. We stated that the subsequent admission of two non-subscribers (Rev. C. D. McCarthy and the chaplain of H. B. M's. cruiser "Flora") shows that the directors had no further interest in the matter after the expulsion of our reporters. According to *The Echo*, Chaplain Richards denies having been present at the meeting and says that he went to the club previously and withdrew when he found that a meeting was about to take place. We are very sorry that the question has been raised, for it does not affect our argument in the least. We were informed by Mr. McCarthy that he was present at the meeting, that he came in late, that he heard our remarks on the directors' report, and that he was accompanied by the chaplain of the "Flora." He also repeated to us an observation made by Chaplain Richards, which of course we did not use. We did not ask how long Mr. Richards remained, but we knew that Mr. McCarthy remained some time and that no one told him that he could not do so. The meeting lasted only some forty minutes, and the two gentlemen might have remained to the end without feeling that they had been intruding. Moreover, the annual meetings of public institutions are not considered to be private at home, and no one would consider it an intrusion to attend them. There are scores of people in this city who have given money to the "Strangers' Hospital" whose names are not on the regular list of subscribers, and it would be an act of injustice as well as discourtesy to say that they should not be present at a Hospital meeting where matters of public interest were to be discussed. In conclusion we wish to say to our young contemporary that *The Rio News* seeks to be fair and just, and that we do not consider it a trifling matter to be accused of misrepresentation.

OUR AMERICAN VISITORS.

We are glad to say that our American colony has not allowed the visit of the Oregon and "Flora" to pass without a fitting demonstration to their gallant officers and men. The purpose has not been easily carried out, for the colony is a small one and it is broken up in a manner which prevents common action. A considerable number of its members living in Petropolis. It became necessary therefore to offer entertainments in both places.

On Saturday afternoon last Minister Bryan gave an exceptionally enjoyable garden-party at the legation in Petropolis, which was followed by a ball at the Pensão Central in the evening, which was given by the Petropolis section of our American colony. The day was everything that could be desired, and Petropolis looked her best in honor of her visitors. A special *bureau* and train took the officers up into the mountains, arriving there about half past three. At 4 p. m. the guests began to arrive at the legation and from that hour until 6 o'clock the pretty grounds of Minister Bryan's residence were thronged with guests. Our space and time does not permit even a partial list of the guests, but it may be said that they included representatives of the official and diplomatic classes, prominent society people, business men, and a very full representation of the American residents of Petropolis, as well as many from Rio.

An interval then occurred for dinner and rest. At 10 p. m. the large dining saloon of the Pensão Central, which had been transformed into an attractive ball-room, began to fill and from that hour until 5 o'clock the next morning was the scene of one of the most enjoyable and successful dances ever given in Petropolis. The programme was varied, the music good, the refreshments beyond praise, and the guests determined to enjoy the occasion to the full. Too much praise can not be given to the committee and to the group of the hotel for the excellence and completeness of their arrangements in view of the short time at their disposal.

On Sunday the great majority of the visitors returned to Rio, the rains, which had held aloof on Saturday, preventing their visiting many points of interest in and about Petropolis.

Yesterday afternoon Consul-General Seeger supplemented the Petropolis entertainment by an excursion up the Corcovado and a picnic at Paineiras, followed by a reception at his residence in Laranjeiras from 4 to 6 p. m. There was a large number of guests present and those who were unable to go to Petropolis were afforded an opportunity of meeting the officers of our two famous

battleships. The day was overcast and at times threatened rain, but the attendance was large, especially at the reception. Great credit is due to Consul-General Seeger for affording an opportunity of entertaining our visitors here in Rio.

On Wednesday the captains and officers of the squadron will hold a reception on the battleship *Oregon* from 2 until 6 p. m., when they hope to see their friends and acquaintances. Should the weather be propitious, we are confident that the good old ship will be boarded and captured without quarter.

THE U. S. WARSHIPS IN RIO.

In the midst of the festivities the American minister and American colony have offered the gallant officers of the *Oregon*, *Iowa* and *Cette*, and especially in connection with the reception the captains and officers give on board the *Oregon* on Wednesday, the following list of the officers will be found of great interest to our readers:

The officers of the *Oregon* (flagship) are: A. S. Barker, captain; A. P. Sizoo, lieutenant commander; W. H. Allen, lieutenant; R. A. Ackerman, lieutenant; R. W. Elberle, lieutenant; J. Groble, 1. A. Bostwick, ensign; G. H. Macfarland, ensign; R. Z. Johnston, ensign; H. E. Yarnell, naval cadet; L. M. Overstreet, naval cadet; C. R. Miller, naval cadet; S. G. Magill, naval cadet; C. S. Kempf, naval cadet; J. H. Perry, chief engineer; S. E. Moses, assistant engineer; Frank Lyon, assistant engineer; C. K. Malloy, assistant engineer; P. E. Eckhardt, assistant engineer; C. B. Bort, assistant engineer; H. N. Jensen, chief engineer; G. W. Feller, chief engineer; F. E. Stephenson, surgeon; H. H. Haas, assistant surgeon; J. B. Dennis, assistant surgeon; Z. W. Reynolds, assistant paymaster; R. Dickens, captain U. S. M. C.; R. P. Wynne, second lieutenant U. S. M. C.; J. Costello, boatswain; S. Jacobs, gunner; J. P. Yates, carpenter; R. J. Little, pay clerk.

The officers of the *Iowa* are: Silas W. Perry, captain; R. P. Rodgers, lieutenant commander; W. H. Schenck, lieutenant; H. M. Wilhel, lieutenant; J. M. Orchard, lieutenant; L. S. Van Duzer, lieutenant; Glennie Tarbox, lieutenant jr. grade; A. L. Nottun, lieutenant jr. grade; N. C. Twining, ensign; Duncan Wood, ensign; A. J. Heplum, naval cadet; O. G. Murfin, naval cadet; J. W. Graham, naval cadet; V. S. Houston, naval cadet; A. H. McCarthy, naval cadet; H. Williams, naval cadet; W. C. Aserson, naval cadet; C. W. Kay, chief engineer; L. D. Minor, assistant engineer; J. R. Morris, assistant engineer; D. M. Carrison, assistant engineer; H. O. Bisset, assistant engineer; H. L. Collins, chief engineer; A. T. Graham, chief engineer; M. H. Simons, surgeon; R. P. Crandall, assistant surgeon; F. M. Farlow, assistant surgeon; J. A. Ring, paymaster; F. C. Brown, chaplain; Lincoln Curran, captain U. S. M. C.; H. C. Davis, second lieutenant U. S. M. C.; Frank Johnson, carpenter; R. M. Isaac, boatswain; George Charette, gunner; C. W. Loomis, pay clerk.

The officers of the *Cette* are: M. J. K. Barth, lieutenant commander; W. S. Hogg, lieutenant; H. H. Brumbe, ensign; C. T. Vogel, ensign; J. M. Luby, ensign; A. S. Mitchell, chief engineer; H. C. Dinger, chief engineer; E. H. Morgan, assistant cadet.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Nov. 7.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber voted in 3d discussion the budget of foreign affairs. Several legislative and constitutional bills were suppressed, and the sum voted in gold was 46,000 less than the amount of the government's estimate. The amendment for suppressing the legation at the Vatican was rejected by a vote of 87 to 36.

Nov. 8.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Moreira da Silva introduced a bill providing for a department of national defence to take the place of the war and marine departments. The bill also provides for the reorganization of the military service of the country and regulates the appointment or election of military men to civil offices. Deputy Mello Rego and Trinen Machado introduced a bill in Rio Grande do Sul. The former is speaking in the budget of the war department and that he is in favor of a small and well disciplined army and not a disorganized army such as the country has at present.

Nov. 9.—*Senate*.—There was introduced a bill regulating in certain cases the procedure of the supreme court. On motion of Sen. Ottonio the budget of the department of finance was referred to the committee on finance. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies Mello Rego and Cassiano discussed affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. By a vote of 31 to 52 the chamber decided not to discuss the bill introduced at the previous sitting by Deputy Moreira da Silva.

Nov. 10.—*Senate*.—The bill regulating martial law passed in 3d discussion by a vote of 29 to 9. Several other bills were voted in 2d or 3d discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—There was a warm debate on the bill modifying the punitive provisions of the amnesty law. An amendment granting amnesty to officers and cadets implicated in the mutiny at the military school. Deputy Trindade stated that for two reasons the committee on the constitution could not accept the amendment. In the first place, he said, the bill in discussion

is not an amnesty bill and, consequently, the amendment is not appropriate. In the second place congress has no right to grant amnesty to officers and soldiers guilty of mutiny, which is not a political crime.

Nov. 11.—*Senate*.—The senate voted with amendments in 3d discussion, the bill prohibiting the circulation of state and municipal bonds as currency, and in 1st discussion the bill on sewerage and water works in the city of Rio de Janeiro. Several other bills were voted in 1st, 2d or 3d discussion. *Chamber of Deputies*.—The bill on the punitive provisions of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895, having been put to the vote, the chair announced that it had passed. Deputy Coelho Cintra asserted that the chamber was without a quorum and demanded a count of the deputies present. In the interval several of the opponents of the bill withdrew. The count showed that the number of deputies present was 100. Deputy Seabra severely criticised the conduct of the opponents of the bill, who were defended by Deputy Coelho Cintra.

COFFEE NOTES.

—An English syndicate, says the *Estado* of S. Paulo, is negotiating for the investment of £150,000 in coffee plantations in the municipal district of S. Muel.

—On the 11th inst. the legislature of the State of Rio de Janeiro resolved to ask for a reduction in the freight rates on coffee on the Central Railway, in view of the present low prices which render unremunerative the rapid investment in coffee plantations.

—There are few substances which, when placed upon the market, can be considered to be really dry. Even rice, flour, pepper, etc., contain a considerable amount of water, though they appear to be powders which are quite dry. With the object of determining the average percentage of water in raw coffee, as put upon the market, B. Niederstall examined samples of different kinds. These were dried to constant weight at 105 degrees C., and they gave the following results: Santos, 1, 13.33; Santos, 11, 12.20; Santos, 111, 11.23; Santos, IV, 14.50; Bahia, 8.54; Pernambuco, 10.72; Java, 10.73; Columbia, 10.73; Costa Rica, 10.62; Guatemala, 10.87; and Santos, V, 9.45; the mean being about 11 per cent. —*American Grocer*.

BRAZIL COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The *Rio News* suggests that, if there is a prospect of a failure of the next crop, it is time planters allege, why not try the effect of fertilizing and pruning? If the coffee trees are exhausted by the heavy crops of the last two years, then the trees should be carefully pruned as a means of concentrating their strength, and careful cultivation should be employed to restore exhausted vitality.

Nature revolts against excessive fruitage and invariably exacts a penalty, whether it comes in the shape of a failure of a crop of peaches, pines, or coffee. The farmers of Belavere grew peaches and failed to restore to the soil any nourishment, and to-day peach orchards over a great area of that state are a matter of history.

The great variation in the coffee crop of Brazil shows that a continuation of mammoth crops is not to be expected, unless due to a very extensive increase in the number of trees ending into bearing from year to year, which is the case in Brazil. Now it seems possible that, for lack of foresight on the part of the planter, the old coffee plantations are threatened with decay, and that means chronic disease and an easy prey to insect pest. —*American Grocer*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—There was a municipal election at Petropolis a few days since, the government winning by a large majority.

The counting of votes in the last election in São Paulo was terminated on the 9th inst., when Col. Fernandes Prestes was declared the governing elect of that state.

In consequence of the war that the radical police is making on the press in Rio Grande do Sul the proprietor of the *Echo do Sul* has been obliged to absent himself.

In view of the scarcity and dearth of food products in consequence of the drought, the municipal council of Bahia on the 11th inst. authorized the intendant to import such products.

—On the 11th inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro adopted, on a motion to congratulate President Prudente de Moraes on the spirit of justice and moderation which he has displayed during his administration.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 10th inst. that the subscriptions for the reception of Dr. Prudente de Moraes at that capital had amounted to 32,835. The ex-President will remain in Rio for some days, and will then go to his home at Piracicaba. It is proposed to give him a reception on his journey through São Paulo.

—Some days ago the *Jornal do Commercio* published a very damaging criticism on the present government of the state of Ceará, which our contemporary classes with that of the state of Amazonas. We are glad to see that our influential colleague does not spare the thieves and parasites who are demoralizing and ruining those states.

We are sorry to see by the *Rio News* just to hand that there is serious trouble in Rio Janeiro over the management of the Strangers' Hospital, which is peacefully British. The directors seem to have taken the very mistaken course of burking the complaints made, and even went to the length of selling a press paper from the recent general meeting, so that the public were not informed of what had taken place. The directors have, we think, crossed, a course certainly not in accordance with the most ordinary principles of conducting a public institution. There may be another answer to the question, but the *Rio News* makes out a very strong *prima facie* case of mismanagement and of improper spirit on the part of the directors which threatens the well-being of the institution and which we think should rouse the sympathy of the Hospital to adopt an energetic course for its protection.

—*Manchester Times*, Nov. 1.

Messrs. C. Durand & Zoon in Rotterdam, the Knapp stock in the last week, 288,500 bags against 400,000 in the last week of 1907. The market was against 40,000 in the beginning of October. New York reported the American stock at 229,000 bags the week ending at 1,000 bags and visible supply at 1,070,000 bags. The market on Tuesday was somewhat depressed at first by the effects of the factors who stood out at high rates, but when they lowered their demands, from 19,000 to 10,000 for No. 7 type, business was regained between them and the brokers. From the time the shipowners attempted to raise their rate of commission in prices and offered \$500 per arbuta for No. 7 type, but that price was not accepted and the

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703, 407
828, 418
71, 522
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